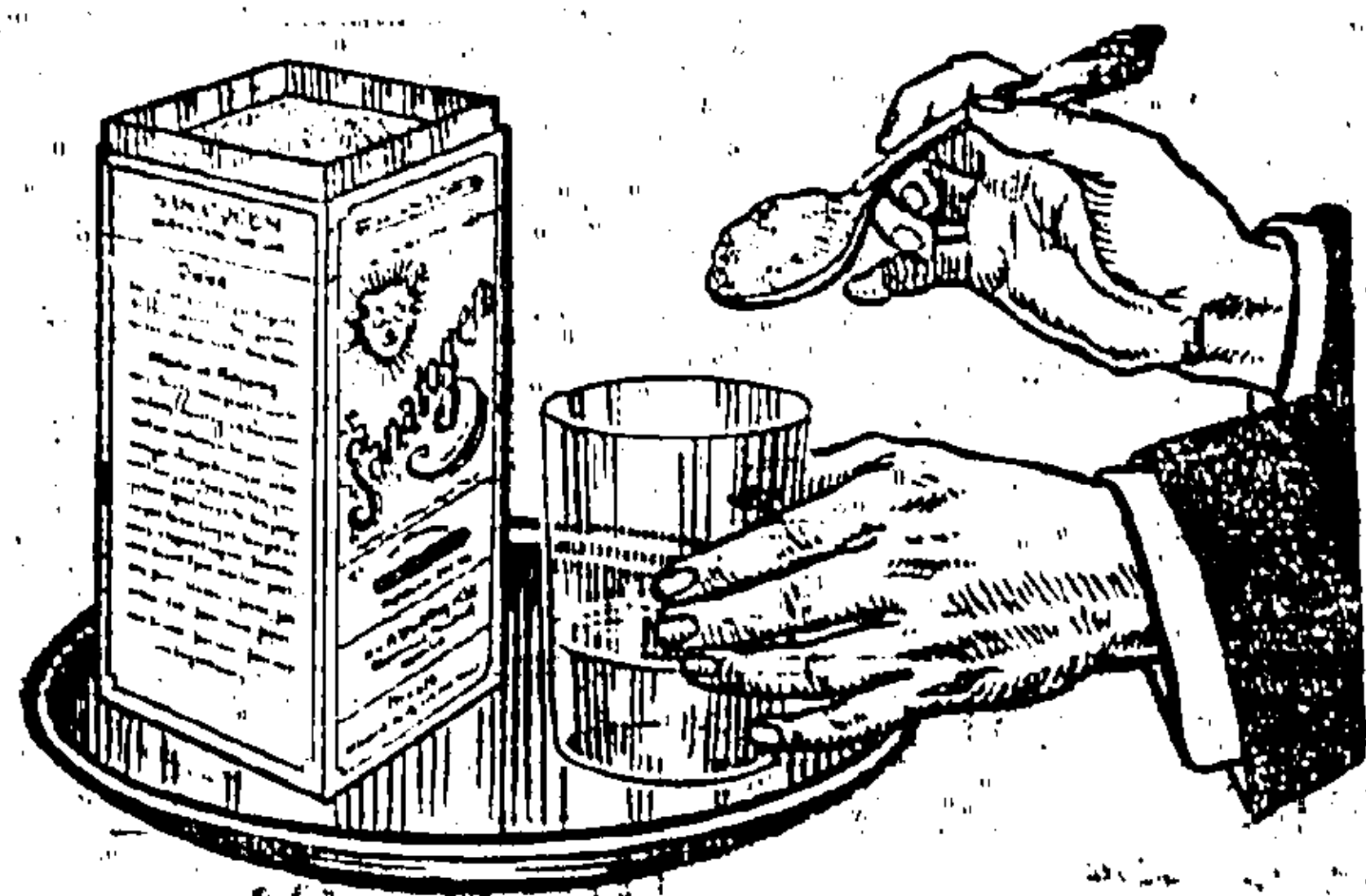




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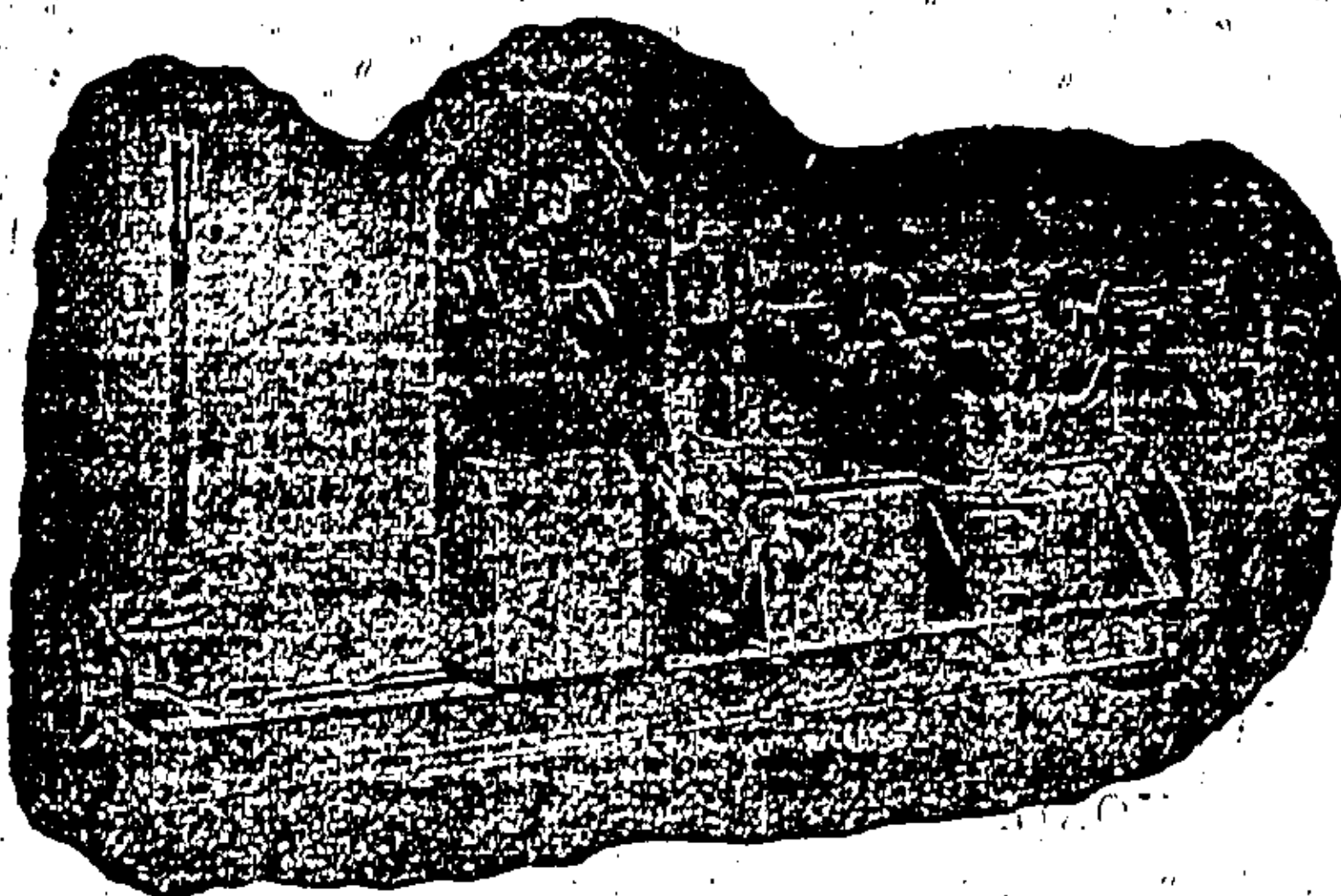
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE OF LORDS.

GROWTH OF NIGHT CLUBS IN THE
WEST END.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 9th.

WOMEN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The success of Lady Rhonda's claim before the Committee of Privileges at the House of Lords that she has a right to a seat in the Upper Chamber will have the effect of giving similar rights to some 20 other peeresses who hold their titles in themselves. Lady Rhonda is the widow of the late Lord Rhonda who did such good service during the latter part of the war as Food Controller. Her application was made under the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, and as women already sit in the House of Commons and otherwise enjoy political advantages there was no logical reason why in the case of certain peeresses their right to sit in the House of Lords should be barred.

Probably the next step towards the further emancipation of the sex will be a demand for full adult woman suffrage in order to place women upon exactly the same equality as men. There is at present an age-limit of 30 years, and until the woman voter has attained that period of discretion she is supposed to be unequal to the great responsibility of placing her mark on a ballot-paper. Like everything else in politics in this country, an arbitrary age-limit was fixed by way of compromise between the opponents of woman suffrage and those who would have given the vote to all women on the same terms as their husbands or fathers. It is only a question of time—a very short time, in all probability—until the last outward and visible sign of political disability will be removed from the path of womanhood in this country.

AN MEDICAL STUDENT.

Curiously enough, the same week that sees the triumph of Lady Rhonda in the House of Lords witnesses a set-back to women medical students. The London Hospital has closed its doors against them. There has been a good deal of discussion in the last few days over the action of the authorities at the Hospital in this matter, and naturally some heated argument has resulted. I may say that the trouble is due mainly to the simple fact that the London Hospital has specialised in the study and treatment of venereal disease, and it is said that some medical lectures find it difficult to teach certain things to a mixed class of young men and girls. This is an argument that carries weight with many who have no love for "Mrs. Grundy" and are by no means prudish; and, anyway, the management of the London, who might be expected to know, considers that such lectures can only be given to male students. In view of the great attention now being paid to the subject of venereal disease at home and abroad by the medical profession the action of one of the foremost Hospitals in the Metropolis is of considerable interest and importance.

THE NEW "LORD CHIEF."

Nobody grudges the promotion to the exalted position of Lord Chief Justice of England which has been conferred upon Sir Gordon Hewart. It is a well-known fact to his friends in the House of Commons that time and again he has put aside chances to which he was entitled. All the same, his departure will be regretted in the House by Members generally by whom he was highly regarded, and by his colleagues in the Ministry, to whom his great legal knowledge, his almost uncanny skill in debate, and his wise judgment were of the utmost value. The physical appearance of the new Lord Chief Justice often led to his being referred to as a minor edition of Lord Halsbury; but, while he has that peer's legal learning and his command of language, he has a social gentility all his own. His leadership of the Coalition Liberals at Leamington showed, also, that he possessed a political courage with which lawyers are not always endowed.

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, K.C.

Mr. Balfour, whose refusal of a peerage was the subject of some references to him in a recent article, retains the name by which he is so familiar to the public, and he becomes Knight of the Garter as Sir Arthur Balfour. This signal honour which His Majesty has conferred is a source of high gratification to vast numbers of people irrespective of political opinion. No statesman has a more distinguished record. It might be said that Sir Arthur's public life began in one epoch of British history, and has attained its zenith in another. Born in 1849, he entered Parliament in 1874 as a Conservative Member for Hartford. In 1878 he accompanied his uncle, the late Lord Salisbury, to Berlin for the European Conference which assembled after the Russo-Turkish war. There he was in close touch with Lord Beaconsfield, the head of the British Delegation, and in contact with Bismarck, and he saw the "Old Diplomacy" under the direction of unsurpassed masters of the craft. His record in public life since then is so well-known to need recapitulation, but it is evident that he went to the Washington Conference with a store of knowledge possessed by nobody else as to the way such things are managed. By conferring upon him the Knight-hood of the Garter the King has bestowed the most illustrious distinction that any decoration can give.

THE STAGNANT BOOK TRADE.

In conversation with one of the leading London Publishers a few days ago I learnt that the trade slump is just about as bad as it can be where the publication of new books is concerned. The trouble seems to be that owing to the all-round high cost of production, it is exceedingly difficult to bring out new books at a price the public will pay. Then the rumours of a General Election exercise a depressing influence on the "situation," and wages troubles on the warehouse side of the business have not helped matters. All who have true regard for literature must deplore this state of things, for it threatens to dry up literature at its source. "As things are," remarked my friend, "we can offer little encouragement to new writers of promise; indeed, we have to refuse good books which in ordinary times we should be glad to publish." As an illustration of the position he mentioned the name of a house with a world-wide reputation that in normal times would be putting out thirty new books and has its output down to six.

THE "RED" NEWSPAPERS.

The *Daily Herald* is boasting the red flag—not the flamboyant rag of Revolution, for that is always well in evidence in the editorial columns, but the more matter-of-fact signal which betokens financial distress. Mr. Lansbury, the editor and part proprietor, has disclosed to a cold and unsympathetic public some moving details. "Our circulation does not increase," he writes, "and consequently we are losing very large sums of money every week." Perhaps diamonds are scarcer in Russia than they were! Anyway, the *Herald* has been casting about to find fresh sources of support. Not long ago, when there was danger of the paper closing down, the Trade Unions put up about £150,000, but they demanded representation on the directorate, and the moderating influence which followed as regards the preaching of rank Communism has not pleased the extremist. The fact is that the British working classes do not like raw Socialism on the Russian pattern, and have been revived about the support given by the Trade Unions. Now, that money has been spent, and Mr. Lansbury is at his wits' end. He says he feels towards the *Herald* as a parent towards a child. But it is tolerably clear he wants to turn away from his simple-minded friends, and "leave them with the baby."

LONDON NIGHT CLUBS.

One of the effects of the licensing restrictions in London is the growth of what might be termed subterranean pleasures. There are an amazing number of night clubs scattered all over the Metropolis, but chiefly in the West End. Only a hint of the development of this side of London life is conveyed to the general public by an occasional tragedy or a police raid. But the measures taken to try to suppress these clubs are ineffectual, as they must be when a large portion of the public are determined to have their fling in the shape of a "night out" and other legitimate places of amusement are denied them through the "Pussyfoot" meddling. The business of running a night club is carried on almost as openly as if it had the sanction of law, which is certainly not the case. You can go into a shop known in circles to which the night club kind of revelry appeals, buy a ticket for cash down, and on presenting this at the door of the club with someone to act as sponsor—and there is seldom any difficulty in getting this doubtful assistance—you are forthwith admitted as a member. Admission carries the privilege to dance till daylight if that is your pleasure, and to drink anything you care to order (fill you "tip and wink").

A SORRY KIND OF HAPPINESS.

Of course, the people who frequent night clubs are of the class who have more money than sense or experience. On the surface, these places present nothing objectionable to the eye of the casual visitor. There is plenty of bright music and jolly company, and nobody need be at a loss for companionship through any formalities about an introduction to one's neighbour in the room. Needless to say, the bright people of both sexes who are very much in evidence include in their number many "crooks" and harpies, who are able to victimise the likely stranger who is tempted to linger till the "wee sma' hours." The pity of it is that, while these undesirable haunts abound in London, perfectly reputable hotels and restaurants are prohibited from entering for the pleasure of those who want to have a merry time in the shape of supper and a bottle of the "wine that maketh glad the heart" round about the midnight hour, as used to be the custom before the war and the advent of Pussyfoot. When reasonable liberty is curtailed the tendency is to have recourse to illicit means of enjoyment, which then has the added attraction of a spice of risk and adventure.—H.B.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT.

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their speciality.—ADVT. [101]



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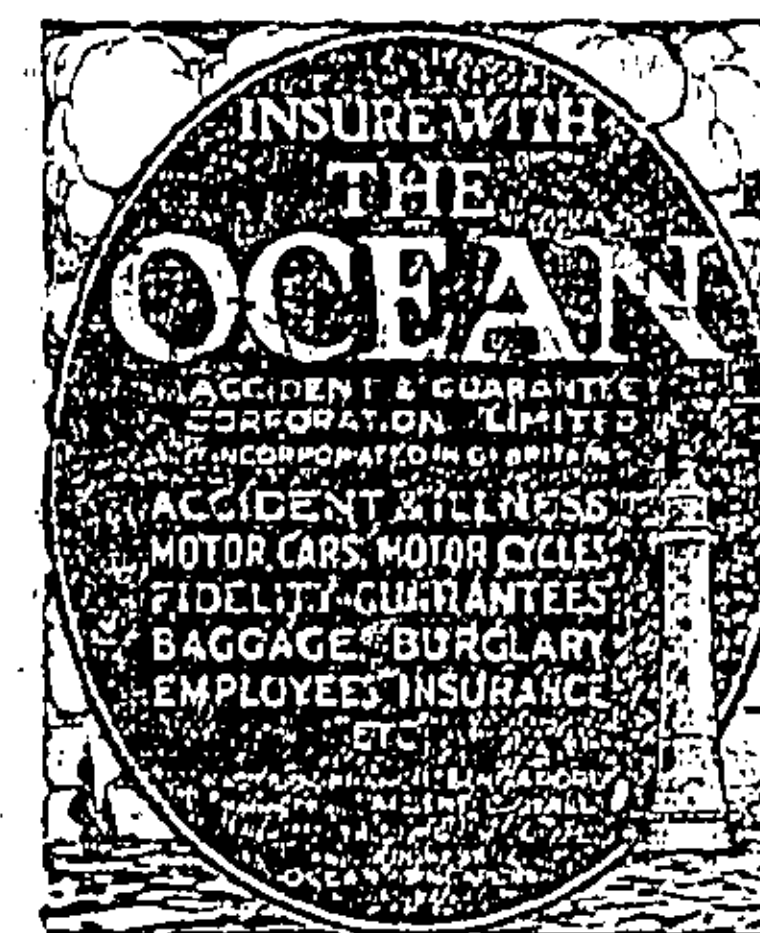
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FULNESS AFTER EATING FLATULENCE—ACIDITY.

Was your last good meal entirely spoiled by the sense of fulness which followed it? This trouble is a sure sign of slow or incomplete digestion, and this, in turn, is proof that the stomach is not so strong or so active as it ought to be. Worse troubles will follow unless the stomach is restored at once to healthy activity by the use of the world's favourite stomach aid—Mother Seigel's Syrup. If you have fulness after meals, a bad taste in your mouth in the morning, fur on the tongue, a lost appetite or flatulence after meals, take Mother Seigel's Syrup and put your stomach right! It will clean your tongue, renew your appetite, give you relief for food and the power to digest it thoroughly and easily. Be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup—the remedy of world-wide repute.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has made friends in all parts of the world during the past fifty years because it is just what it claims to be—an ideal stomach and liver tonic. Countless thousands of people have tested the Syrup for themselves and in many cases they have made it their regular family medicine because it does its work efficiently and surely. The Syrup is made of medicinal extracts of roots, barks and leaves which in combination have a remarkable effect upon the organs of digestion, toning them and strengthening them so that they can do the work required of them easily and thoroughly. This is the opinion of the many thousands of people who owe their good health and good digestion to the daily use of Mother Seigel's Syrup alone.

Mr. A. T. Wishart, of 15, Perkins Street, is a prominent resident in Port Elizabeth, who has known this medicine for a long time and proved its efficacy for himself. In a welcome letter to the proprietors, he says: "Allow me to add my testimony to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a user of this well-known remedy for many years, I feel qualified to give an opinion, and can conscientiously recommend its use to anyone suffering from indigestion. Previous to using it, I suffered considerably from this distressing ailment, for which I tried many prescriptions, and while some of them gave temporary relief, none of them could be compared with the effective and speedy relief experienced after a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Having derived such great benefits from its use, there is no wonder that I always speak of it in the highest terms. I am seldom without it, and I find it a timely dose an excellent preventative of digestive disorders. Try a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup to-day. If you prefer it, you can buy the Syrup in Tably form."

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THE STEAMER

"OSTERK" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th April will be subject to a charge.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th April at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of the steamer otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwritten in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVIA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1932. [832]

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE. AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP

"VINITA" (Operated for a/c of U.S. Shipping Board) having arrived from the above ports, CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer. All cargo not taken delivery of from steamer by 15th April, 1932 will be landed into the hazardous and/or non-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. as consignees risk, where delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo will be examined at the Godowns on Tuesday 18th April at 10 A.M.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday 19th April 1932 will be subject to rent and any additional Coolie hire incurred.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 22nd April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1932. [843]

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 27th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1932. [847]

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CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that the cargo steamer "JAPAN" owing to the Strike has been transhipped to this port by the following Steamer:

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Indo-China steamer "KWONG-ANG"

The goods have been returned at Consignees risk and expense, including Storage in Saang-hai, but FREE of ex-rates freight.

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A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., FIL IN CHINA, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1932. [849]

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"DIEHARDS" MANIFESTO.

DANGERS TO SOCIAL ORDER.

The following "statement of Conservative and Unionist principles" is signed by eight peers and eight members of the House of Commons:

The grave dangers which now threaten the maintenance of law and social order, and the greatness, if not the existence, of the British Empire, make it necessary to affirm, once more, those principles of stability and progress which the Conservative and Unionist party have always upheld. The dangers with which the country is beset spring partly from the various schools of political thought which, under the name of Socialism or Communism, threaten the existing social system; partly from the vacillations and errors which have defaced public administration since the Armistice; and partly from the usurpation by the Executive Government of the functions of Parliament. Against these sources of danger we seek to guard, and we affirm the following principles as essential:

1.—Loyalty to the Throne and the maintenance of religion are now, as always, fundamental. Next the restoration of the authority of Parliament, and of the efficiency of a Second Chamber, so gravely impaired of late years, is a cardinal principle to be steadily upheld.

2.—It is the first duty of a civilised Government to protect the life, liberty, and property of the individual. No section of the community should be suffered to threaten or molest any other; on the contrary, happiness and prosperity are to be sought in mutual friendship and goodwill, and in securing to every man the unfettered enjoyment of the fruits of his labour and thrift.

3.—In the face of recent history it is necessary to add that grave crimes like murder, arson, theft, and intimidation for the promotion of political ends must be resisted by the whole force of the State. No civilisation is possible save through the enforcement of just laws and the acceptance of sound morals.

4.—Excessive taxation and meddling regulations are alike mischievous to the prosperity of the industry, and agriculture. Sound economy must be observed in national finance, not merely by spasmodic effort, but by a continuous and persistent determination to avoid all expenditure which is not proved to be absolutely necessary. It is only thus that relief from oppressive taxation, the expansion of industry, and regularity of employment can be secured.

5.—Freedom must be restored to private life and to enterprise. State interference and the multiplication of officials supported out of public funds harass the lives of the people, are a hindrance to prosperity, a menace to freedom, and a dangerous source of corrupt influence. The activities of the nation are best employed in securing the welfare of all by the unproductive regulation of the business of others.

6.—Industry and grandiose schemes of so-called reconstruction are always objectionable. They are impossible under present conditions, and can only lead to national bankruptcy. Sound finance, careful administration, and well-considered measures to promote the comfort and well-being of the people should occupy the time and vigilance of Parliament.

7.—Peace both at home and abroad is the indispensable condition of liberty and security, which, in their turn, are necessary to active industry, regular employment, and widely diffused prosperity. Both in our own country and throughout the world peace should prevail, based on justice, strengthened by goodwill, and sustained by honest and candid dealing.

8.—Without extending our national responsibilities, our country should fulfil the great duty of firm and unselfish government in the territories which, as in the case of India, have long formed part of the Empire; and it would be culpable to cease to secure under the British Crown to peoples less advanced than ourselves the priceless gift of just and civilised government.

In the maintenance of these principles we invite the co-operation of every honest and patriotic citizen who believes with us that the employment, prosperity, and well-being of the whole people depend upon liberty and security, and can only be attained by enforcing the authority of the law, by mutual help and goodwill, by frankness, and a high standard of administration. We recognise that the necessity for keeping public faith involves adherence to obligations to which that faith is pledged, even although these obligations were unwisely entered into. The ambiguous language and inconsistent action of the past must in the future be scrupulously avoided.

In this statement we are confident of the support of those men and women who accept the principles here affirmed of liberty, stability, peace, and economy maintained in every part of national policy.

Signed on behalf of a meeting of Conservative and Unionist members of both House of Parliament.

SALISBURY.
CAMERON.
FINLAY.
LONDONDERBY.
LINTHURGH.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
SUMNER.
STDENHAM.
JOHN GREY.
FERRELLER EASTWICK.
C. T. FOXGROVE.
RUPERT GWYNNE.
EDMUND HARNESWORTH.
W. JOYNSON-HICKS.
RONALD MCNELL.
A. SPOT.

unity. Responding to the toast of "The Guest" at the house dinner of the Press Club, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the Press stood without question at a higher level in Great Britain than in any other country in the world. He did not claim that the Press was perfect, but that it had reached a high standard of achievement in some of the greatest of the civilised countries of the world.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SIR A. BALFOUR SAYS COALITION IS INDISPENSABLE.

Sir Arthur Balfour gave a clear and definite lead to his Conservative supporters in an important speech which he delivered on March 7th at the City Carlton Club in St. Swinburn's-lane. "Quite emphatically and without qualification," he said, "in my view the interests of this country are best entrusted to the hands of a Government which is supported by that great National party, to one of whose wings I belong."

Sir Arthur was the club's guest at luncheon, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the president, was in the chair. The following are points from the speech:

I do not doubt the merits of the two-party system, but remember that it is a fair-weather system.

The view that we held as being best for both Ireland and Great Britain, the view which I still believe was best, is a view which is no longer within practical politics.

Home Rule is even less within practical politics.

Let those whom my words may reach agree upon the only conceivable way of making the condition of Ireland less intolerable than it has been for the last ten years.

Since we Unionists cannot preserve the Union in its original form, we have to do our best to see that Ulster is not coerced; that the South of Ireland obtains that which we have promised she shall have; and that the Treaty shall be carried out effectively, faithfully, and truthfully in the eyes of all mankind.

Ireland, in its own measure and its own way, a happy, contented, and integral part of the British Empire.

Are we still in what may be called conditions analogous to war, presenting the same kind of difficulties, and requiring the same kind of unity of national purpose and continuity of policy?

All the circumstances of the case point to our continuing that intimate and friendly co-operation which has worked so admirably in the past.

I have never belonged to a Government in which there was greater harmony of purpose, singleness of end, anxiousness and desire for carrying out a great national policy, total absence of any small and petty endeavour to get party advantage.

If you measure the necessity for co-operation by the magnitude and difficulty of the tasks before the Government there never was a time when that co-operation was more necessary than it is now.

How surely of somewhat narrowed vision who thinks that the Government of this country can deal with these complex problems more successfully if it be drawn from a restricted section of the population than if it tries to embrace men of all opinions who are prepared to work in perfect harmony.

No man has had a greater burden to bear than the present Prime Minister, and no man has more gallantly borne it.

He has impressed, not merely his own personality, but the authority of this country on all the nations of the world. His name will stand out as one of the greatest figures of one of the greatest periods of the world's history.

What is the use of abusing him? You are not going to pull him down from the proper niche he is destined to occupy in the historical gallery.

I very much doubt whether the tremendous tasks thrown upon the British Government would have been better performed by another body of men led by another statesman.

I stand here, not to apologise for, nor even to take up a defensive position with regard to this great co-operative National party.

To those who as Unionists once followed my lead I would say it would be a very serious responsibility if they were to weaken the Government, and I ask all my Conservative friends to give us their support.

I do not quarrel with even the most independent supporter, but I do with those who insist on an attempt to bring back, prematurely, the two-party system.

We have a right to ask for that whole-hearted support, without which we shall never carry that weight in Europe which we alone at this moment possess, and which we use, I believe honestly, for the best interests of mankind.

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS.

10,000 RECEIVING STATE GRANTS.

The number of officers and men now in receipt of grants under the schemes administered by the Board of Education for the higher education of ex-Service students at universities and other students of higher education is approximately 10,000. The estimated expenditure for the current financial year is £2,000,000, and for 1932-33 £1,000,000. It is anticipated that the expenditure will almost cease in 1935-36.

2,850,000 WAR MEDALS STILL UNDISTRIBUTED.

In a written reply to Mr. Thomas Davies, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, states that on January 25th last the number of British war and victory medals remaining undistributed was approximately 2,850,000. This number is being reduced at the rate of 130,000 a week. As regards recipients whose addresses are unknown, numerous advertisements have been inserted in newspapers requesting men to apply for their medals and further advertisements will be published in future.

INDIAN PERILS.

SIR M. O'DWYER ON LACK OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Michael F. O'Dwyer gave an address on March 7th on "The position in India" at the Aldgate Ward Club, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street.

Since the Prince of Wales's visit and Lord Northcliffe's message we were (he said) beginning to see more of what was really happening in India. The authority of the Government in India had been steadily growing weaker and weaker. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people were absolutely apathetic with regard to the reforms. Only 1 per cent. voted for the Legislative Assembly which professed to speak in the name of India. Only 90,000 voted out of a population of 350,000,000 in British India.

Bombay claimed to be the most enlightened part of India, yet the people were so illiterate that they could not read the names of candidates at an election and used a horse for a Mahomedan, a bottle to represent a Parsee, and a lion to represent a Hindu. At the polls they were asked, "Do you vote for a horse, a bottle, or a lion?" India was absolutely incapable of self-defence. Bengal only sent one battalion to Mesopotamia, and the only blood shed was the blood of its officers. In the Malabar rebellion something like 6,000 lives were lost. This might have been avoided if the Government had taken a firm stand and showed that it meant to enforce the law, instead of giving instructions to treat the rebels leniently. A similar thing happened in Bombay, and it was entirely due to the fact that no action was taken to prevent Mr. Gandhi starting these disorders. In the United Provinces 23 policemen were killed and some of them burnt alive.

He (Sir Michael) received letters every day from India deploring the situation. Merchants were exposed to every form of intimidation and coercion. No British officer in India trusted the Secretary of State or the Viceroy to protect him. The Times on February 15th, in criticizing the speech of Mr. Montagu's said: "The Government of India have almost ceased to govern." That was absolutely true. The Prime Minister said some time ago that there should be no further concessions. If that was acted upon the people of India might settle down. The only real remedy was to govern India justly, sympathetically, and impartially. The great need of India at the present moment was confidence.

LORD CHANCELLOR AND LABOUR.

MR. J. R. CLYNES REPLIES.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., the chairman of the Labour party in Parliament, has replied to Viscount Birkenhead's renewed attack upon Labour. "Lord Birkenhead," he says, "pictured for us the results of government by Coalition when, a few weeks ago, he said, 'Europe is still prostrate, our finances are in an almost desperate situation, our streets are thronged with unemployed, and our Eastern dependencies are supplying us with very good ground for apprehension.' Fear is the inspiration of his fantastic descriptions of Labour's purpose. He cannot screen the truth of the disasters due to his Government by pontifical warnings of a 'Socialist menace.' It is better in the national interests that the nation should own certain properties and control them for the national benefit. I have for long tried to convert people to the social ownership of indispensable social necessities. When they approve this change, it will come. Meantime, let Lord Birkenhead tell us how any part of the new world promised by his Government is possible except on principles of Socialisation laid down by the Prime Minister before the last election." "The Chancellor is right," Mr. Clynes proceeds, "in describing the real stoppage as an act of insanity. We said so months before it was caused by the Government. We told the Government at the beginning of last year what inevitably would be the result of the sudden removal of conditions of State control contrary to public pledge and the interests of the industry. We offered them many alternatives, but they supported a plan involving sudden and intolerable wage reductions which made a stoppage a certainty. Now the Chancellor puts questions in his own way. Let him answer any one of the following half-dozen:—

1.—Why does he support the payment of millions of pounds a week for the unemployed to do nothing, instead of paying them a little more for useful work, which under direction the unemployed themselves could organise?

2.—Why have poor men to pay heavy taxation on the primary necessities of life, and why do rich men—some of them idlers—amass fortunes in spite of taxation?

3.—Why did the Government, in face of Labour opposition last session, fix its per week as a sum sufficient to support a working-class child during the winter?

4.—Why have poor men to die in defence of a country which gives them never a chance to own an inch of it?

5.—Why did the Government allow a few thousand persons to make thousands of millions during the war period while nearly a million men got only a soldier's grave for their service?

6.—Why is a Lord Chancellor able to retire when he likes on a pension of £4,000 a year, while a poor workman of 70 years has to suffer a loss of two or three shillings a week from meagre pensions if, by abstinence (which Chancellors do not practise), the poor man has saved a little in the Post Office, friendly society, or trade union?

"If," he concludes, "Lord Birkenhead will leave the task of sticking up bogies for election uses, and apply himself to these questions, he will find that people are thinking about them."

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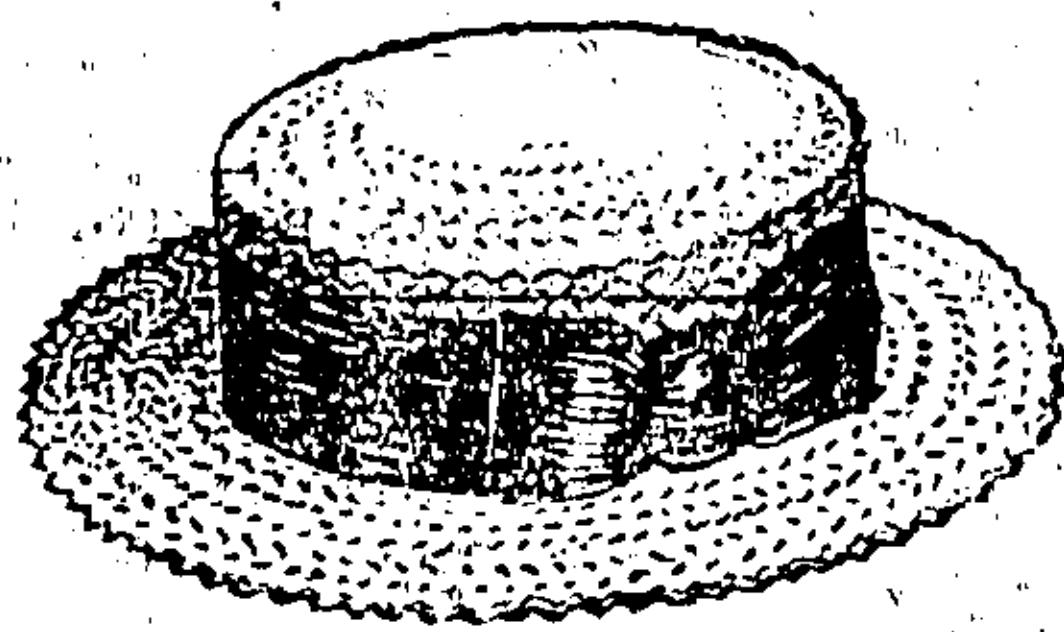
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SPORT.

CRICKET.

THE GARRISON v. THE H.K.C.C.

The Garrison team were entertained by the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday. Both sides were strongly represented, and the match attracted quite a large number of spectators, including H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.O.B.

The Club's side was in great form and won the match by an innings and 40 runs. Lieut. Stewart and Mitchell opened the batting for the Club, who went in first. At 18 runs Lieut. Stewart was clean bowled, and three minutes later Lieut. Franks was returning to the Pavilion, Baker having displaced his middle stump. The side then settled down and the partnership of Pearce and Mitchell proved very productive. Pearce opened up in a vigorous manner, sending the first two balls to the boundary. At 40 Mitchell was nearly caught in the slips, and a little later, after lobbing one from Baker, he was bowled by Davies. Webster succeeded him, and made 97 before he fell to a simple catch by Le Fleming. Owen-Hughes also made double figures and had hard luck in going out to a difficult catch; he returned a low hit at express rate to Davies, who made no mistake. Meanwhile Pearce continued to pile on runs. He was batting cautiously, but sent all loose balls to the boundary. A very fine "six" was scored off Le Fleming. At 82 Pearce drove a rising ball right into Baker's hands, after having been one hour, and forty minutes at the wicket. His score included 14 boundaries. Pearce gave no chances, though at 60, he was nearly run out. Shortly after the fifteen interval the side completed its innings for 243.

The Garrison, as the result of two hours' batting, replied with 161 runs. They opened well, and up to the fifth wicket their scoring was practically level with the Club's at that stage. The "tail," however, waggled feebly. Capt. Oliver did extremely well. Going in first, he stayed in almost to the end and had 68 runs to his credit.

At 4.30 p.m. the Garrison decided to go in again; but the players merely formed a procession to the Pavilion and back. Within half-an-hour they were all out for 42. In this innings McNicoll took three wickets for 10 runs, and Haytor two for three runs. Scores:—

GARRISON.				
Lt. B. Stewart, R.N., b Davies	10			
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Davies	29			
Lt. J. B. Franks, b Baker	0			
T. E. Pearce, c Baker, b White	82			
R. E. A. Webster, c Butterworth,				
b Le Fleming	27			
H. Owen-Hughes, c and b Davies	24			
Mid. Haytor, R.N., b Davies	22			
D. B. Peat, b White	14			
L. D. McNicoll, b Davies	0			
E. G. Lammert, run out	11			
L. J. Davies, not out	15			
Extras	9			
Total	243			

Fall of wickets: 1-18, 2-19, 3-48, 4-92, 5-147, 6-153, 7-214, 8-215, 9-216, 10-243.

Bowling Analysis.				
Capt. Davies	17.3	3	61	2
Bomb Baker	7	0	40	1
Le Fleming	14	1	80	1
Capt. Dods	4	1	11	0
Lt. Graham	5	0	29	0
Lt. White	5	1	13	2

GARRISON—2ND INNING.				
Capt. Le Fleming, b McNicoll	0			
Lt. Graham, b Lammert	0			
Capt. Davies, c and b McNicoll	0			
Major Matthews, st. Davies, b				
Lammert	15			
Capt. Spinks, c Hughes, b Mc-				
Nicoll	0			
Br. Baker, absent	0			
Col. Putterworth, c Lammert, b				
Paytor	17			
Capt. Dods, b Peat	6			
Lt. White, c Pearce, b Haytor	0			
Major Pagnall, absent hurt	0			
Capt. Oliver, not out	4			
Extras	0			
Total	42			

Fall of wickets: 1-5, 2-13, 3-62, 4-73, 5-129, 6-130, 7-134, 8-142, 9-161, 10-161.

Bowling Analysis.				
Haytor	12	2	62	3
Lammert	18.5	3	45	4
Webster	4	0	31	0
Owen-Hughes	10	2	17	1

GARRISON—2ND INNING.				
Capt. Le Fleming, b McNicoll	0			
Lt. Graham, b Lammert	0			
Capt. Davies, c and b McNicoll	0			
Major Matthews, st. Davies, b				
Lammert	15			
Capt. Spinks, c Hughes, b Mc-				
Nicoll	0			
Br. Baker, absent	0			
Col. Putterworth, c Lammert, b				
Paytor	17			
Capt. Dods, b Peat	6			
Lt. White, c Pearce, b Haytor	0			
Major Pagnall, absent hurt	0			
Capt. Oliver, not out	4			
Extras	0			
Total	42			

Fall of wickets: 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-15, 5-15, 6-37, 7-39, 8-42.

Bowling Analysis.				
McNicoll	0	2	10	3
Lammert	5	1	25	2
Paytor	2	0	4	1
Haytor	1.4	1	3	2

Play will be resumed to-day.

FIRST LEAGUE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The University won a decisive victory over Craigengower on Saturday by a margin of 91 runs. Craigengower turned out one man short and it was also noticed that their principal batsman, B. W. Bradbury, was not playing.

Batting first, the University, who were the visitors, made 119 runs in a little over an hour. The partnership of A. A. Rumjahn and T. E. Yeoh produced nearly a century. After that there was a collapse. Vickers and Osman carried the score to 118, but the remaining six players failed to add a run. This was mainly due to the splendid bowling of Grimes, who took four wickets for 5 runs and experienced very hard luck in not performing the "hat-trick." In his last over Grimes claimed three wickets for no runs, but one ball separated the three wickets.

Craigengower made a poor response, and were dismissed in half-an-hour for 48 runs. Jex was the only player to reach double figures. Rumjahn was mainly responsible for their collapse, taking six wickets for 13 runs. Scores:—

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.				
A. A. Rumjahn, c and b Abbas	46			
F. A. Redmond, c Wilson, b Major	3			
T. E. Yeoh, c and b Abbas	40			
W. Vickers, c and b Grimes	11			
M. B. Osman, b Omar	0			
Balhetet, b Omar	0			
P. E. Choo, b Grimes	0			
T. E. Yeoh, Omar	0			
S. H. Ong, not out	0			
Ng Bow Poo, b Grimes	0			
M. A. Kyum, b Grimes	0			
Extras	11			
Total	119			

Fall of wickets: 1-36, 2-73, 3-88, 4-118, 5-117, 6-119, 7-119, 8-119, 9-119, 10-119.

Bowling Analysis.				
U. Omar	0	6	43	3
E. W. Major	6	0	29	1
Y. Abbas	9	1	31	2
T. Grimes	5	3	5	4

CRAIGENGOWER.				
E. P. Wilson, c and b Rumjahn	7			
T. Grimes, b T. E. Yeoh	3			
R. Busa, c and b Rumjahn	4			
U. M. Omar, c Balhetet, b Rum-				
jahn	0			
S. Jex, not out	12			
W. Hall, c Ng Bow Poo, b Rumjahn	3			
Marsh, c N. B. Omar, b Yeoh	0			
Y. Abbas, c Redmond, b Keoh	2			
Major, c and b Rumjahn	7			
Fartydad, b Rumjahn	4			
Extras	4			
Total	48			

Fall of wickets: 1-6, 2-14, 3-18, 4-18, 5-27, 6-27, 7-31, 8-43, 9-48.

Bowling Analysis.				
A. A. Rumjahn	7.3	1	15	6
T. E. Yeoh	7	0	29	3

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

On Good Friday A. A. Rumjahn beat Wong Po Kung in the Open Championship Singles of the Hongkong Cricket Club Tournament. The match was a good one, each point being strenuously contested. Rumjahn was the more vigorous player, and this probably won him the match. The scores were 7-5, 7-5, 7-7. S. A. Rumjahn now enters the semi-final. His brother, O. Rumjahn, has already reached this stage in the competition.

Other results on Good Friday were: Club Championship.—F. A. Redmond beat G. M. Dooell, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2. Mixed Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimbé (13/0) beat Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Grayburn (14/0), 6-3, 6-3.

Among the matches arranged for this week there are two of unusual interest. On Tuesday Ng Sze Kwong and W. Lock will meet F. A. Redmond and G. R. Sayer in the semi-final of the Open Championship Doubles. That match is to be played on the Stand Court. On Wednesday S. A. Rumjahn meets M. W. Lo in the third round of the Open Championship Singles.

GOLF.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB'S JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. C. Godby defeated L. R. Wheen in the final round of the Shanghai Golf Club's Junior Championship at Kiangwan on April 8th winning by 4 and 3. Godby required 90 to go round in the morning, whereas Wheen was doing rather better and at 11.15 a.m. stood one up. Godby's steadiness was, however, a great factor in his favour, and improving on his morning's performance he quickly brought matters all square and took the lead. As a matter of fact Godby's outward half was of an exceptional nature, for he registered 41 for the first nine holes. His second half was not so good, but finishing in 88 he was too good for his opponent.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong Club and Curlew to re-play for championship honours.

The following are the results in the Hongkong League matches played on Saturday:—

Division I.				
Hongkong Club	2	H.M.S. Tamar	1	
H.M.S. Ambrose	3	H.M.S. Cairo	3	
R.G.A.	0	South China	0	

CLUB v. "TAMAR."

On the Navy "B" ground. The teams lined out as under:—

Club.—R. Rodger, Gerrard and Lawrence; Telfer, Stewart and McPhail; McTavish, Forsyth, Begg, Kuhr and England.

Tamar.—Mitch, Smith and Harry; Harper, Hudson and Bryant; Hill, Topping, Harkins, Burd and Brazendale.

Referee: Mr. Smith.

The sailors had the advantage of a light breeze and were the first to attack. Lawrence clearing from Brazendale. Hudson returned with a hot shot which Rodger cleared. The Club transferred play, and Kuhr ended up by shooting wide.

Each goal was visited in turn, but shooting was erratic. The Tamar had a chance to score, but Harkins was pulled up for off-side when Brazendale dropped the ball in the goal-mouth. At the other end Smith cleared well from a centre by McTavish, and later the Tamar's back stopped England. Hill was sent down the wing, but the ball travelled too fast for him and went over the line before he could centre. It was left to Begg to open the score, following good work by Stewart and Kuhr. Taking a forward pass the Club centre landed the ball high in the net, giving Mitch no chance, after about 8 minutes' play.

This unexpected reverse roused the sailors. Hill sent over the bar, and a moment later Burd sent straight to Rodger. Following good work by the Club right-wing, McTavish dropped the ball close in and Begg repeated his first shot, but this time Mitch brought off a good save. Forsyth came down but ended up by shooting over the bar from a good position. Harkins had a chance, but after working for a good position delayed his final shot and Gerrard dashed up and cleared. A moment later the Tamar centre was pulled up for off-side, when Brazendale sent over. Foul against England gave the sailors no advantage, for Gerrard returned from the free kick and Kuhr was stopped by Smith else-in.

Lawrence misjudged a high shot and let in Harkins, who shot wide from close range. A moment later, Hill came in and struck the side of the net with a hard drive. Kuhr missed from close range and Begg, after running through the defence, let the ball go over the line to the left of the upright. Harkins test-rodger who easily cleared and sent a midfield, but the sailors were back and forced a corner. McPhail had behind from the flag kick, and though Hill, placed well at the second attempt, Harkins failed to turn the ball in the right direction and Burd shot wide. Burd in trying to run through was stopped by Gerrard, who returned to midfield. Harkins received a pass from Topping but ended up by shooting wide.

Gerrard kicked behind in attempting to clear a shot from Brazendale and, the Club clearing from the flag kick, Stewart sent out to England, but Smith returned and Hill centered, Harkins headed wide. Gerrard cleared on the next visit of the sailors, and the Club forwards transferred play, a good effort about by Begg getting off-side. At the interval the Club were leading by a goal to nil.

Resuming, Hill was sent down the wing but Burd turned the centre wide of the post. Harkins was again off-side to a neat pass from Hill and the Club transferred play, England sending over, and Harry clearing well. Hands against Stewart, well in, gave the Tamar a chance to draw level but Hudson shot straight at Rodger, who cleared. A free kick for the Club in the goal mouth cleared. The sailors, however, were back again and Telfer handled close in, the sailors claiming a penalty, which the referee disallowed as the offence was committed outside the area. The Club packed the goal, and Hudson, taking the kick, shot just wide of the upright. Following off-side play by Harkins the Club brought the ball down on the left, and Smith failing to clear, England gave the ball to Begg, who beat Mitch with a low drive and put the Club two up.

The closing stages went in favour of the sailors, the Club winning reaching the half-way line. The sailors were rewarded for their persistent attacking when Topping beat Rodger from a pass by Brazendale.

The Tamar soon returned to the attack and gave the Club defence a warm time. Rodger almost failed to keep out a shot from Burd. In stopping the ball he let it fall, but picked it up and threw out. Had Burd put another ounce of force behind his shot, probably Rodger would not have recovered in time to save the ball from crossing the line. The sailors came with a rush and a sigh of relief, went up from the Club supporters when Harkins was pulled up for off-side close in.

Time arrived with the Club winners of a fast and well-contested game by 2 goals to 1. On the play the Club had a lucky win. They were not up to shooting form, for Mitch only had three good shots directed at him and two of those beat him. The two goals scored by Begg were brilliant ones. In each case the sailors defence were caught napping. Harkins, who played for the first time this season, did not come up to expectations.

The Club now meet the Curlew in the re-play next Saturday, each Club having 29 points.

R.G.A. v. SOUTH CHINA.

This match was played on the Club ground and attracted a large number of spectators to the stand, while thousands of Chinese lined the ropes.

The teams lined up as follows:—R.G.A.—Phillips; Walker and Woodhouse; Bailey, Pascoe and Donovan; Keay, Veale, McHugh, Harris and Cousins.

South China.—Lo Chai; Lam Yuk Ting and Ng Kam Chuen; Leung Yok Tong, Leung Wing Tak and Lai Yuk Tat; Chui Kwong Yeung, Ko Sik Wai, Ip Kau, Wong Shui Wah and Lau Tak Cheong.

Referee: Mr. Newton.

Play opened in favour of the R.G.A., and Lo Chai saved well from McHugh, Harris and Keay. Although the R.G.A. kept up the pressure they failed to break through the Chinese defence, which consisted entirely of the reserves. South China transferred play, and Phillips saved from Ip Kau, Lau Tak Cheong sent over a long shot from the left, which Walker cleared. Although the ball remained in the R.G.A. half the China players never looked like scoring, for their play in front of goal was weak. The R.G.A. transferred play but could not score. During the pressure McHugh fell in the goal area when attempting to head the ball, and a halt was called for him to receive attention. Play continued even and for a time settled in midfield, the halves showing good form. At the interval the score sheet was blank.

Resuming, South China took up the attack. For five minutes Phillips had a warm time in goal, being called to deal with shots from Ip Kau and Ko Sik Wai. South China were awarded two corners, Donovan clearing on each occasion. The R.G.A. then took up the attack but could not score. The South China defence proved sound and the R.G.A. attack was kept well in hand. Cousins had a good opening but was charged off the ball by Lam Yuk Ting when about to shoot. Lau Tak Cheong got away on the left and centered, but Ip Kau shot wide. The remainder of the play was in R.G.A.'s favour, but the defence held out and the game ended in a goalless draw.

The South China side comprised no fewer than six of the reserves team.

"AMBROSE" v. "CAIRO."

On the Navy "A" ground. The teams lined up as under:—

"Ambrose".—Coysh; Parker and Linden; Vasey, Welbourne and Butler; Bolnoaves, Hood, Duval, Boulter and Carter. "Cairo".—Alder; Chapman and Staines; Forsyth, Law and Lloyd; Harding, Gale, Sutton, Robinson and Avicent.

Referee: Mr. Hollands.

The game was evenly contested. Duval opened the score for the Ambrose, and Boulter put them further ahead before the interval.

After the change of ends Gale scored twice for the Cairo. Hood added one for the Ambrose, who thus won by three goals to two.

THE ABBEY FLAG.

High above the lofty north-west tower of the Abbey floated on Princess Mary's wedding day the banner of the Abbey Church of Westminster, which was replaced by the Royal Standard when the King and the bride entered. This was the first time it had been seen by Londoners. The Abbey flag, on a yellow ground, contains the five martlets of St. Edward the Confessor, two red and white roses, and the Royal arms as they were worn by Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the existing collegiate church. It is a recent gift to the Dean and Chapter, and in future will be prominently displayed. Like Westminster Abbey, most of the English cathedrals possess coats-of-arms, which are shown on the flags they fly from their towers.

GOOD FRIDAY ORATORIO. THE "CRUCIFIXION" AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

One of the principal celebrations of Good Friday in the Colony took place at St. Peter's Church, West Point, where a large congregation assembled to hear a most impressive rendering of a Stainer's "Crucifixion" and selections from the "Messiah," by an augmented choir. The solo parts were taken by Miss Brock, Mr. H. G. Anniss, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Winfield and Mr. Glanville. The quartette, "God so loved the world," was finely sung by Mrs. Griggs, Miss Mow Fung, Mr. Anniss and Mr. Haggart.

The members of the chorus were:—Mrs. Bell, Miss G. Brock, Miss Conroy, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Davison, Miss Darley, Mrs. Dick, Miss Ferguson, Miss Garrod, Mrs. Griggs, Miss Green, Mrs. Groundwater, Miss Gerrard, Mrs. Luck, Miss Lamerton, Miss Mow Fung, Mrs. MacLeod, Mrs. Northcote, Miss Price, Mrs. Parramore, Miss R. Perkins, Miss D. Perkins, Miss Russell, Mrs. Salter, Miss Shea, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Tatham, Miss Woolley, Mrs. Winfield, Miss Williams and Miss Walters, and Messrs. H. G. Anniss, Bersey, Best, M. R. Bell, Chanter, Dickinson, Fountain, Griggs, Gill, Glanville, Gompertz, Haggart, Murphy, Paul, Raven, Hayward, Thomas, Trafford, Tatham, Winfield and J. Williams.

EASTER SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES.

Church bells were ringing from an early hour yesterday and large congregations assembled in most of the Churches to take part in the chief celebration of the Christian year.

At St. John's Cathedral, the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D.) was the preacher in the morning and in the evening the sermon was preached by the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A.). A flower service for children, in the afternoon, was well attended. The children brought their offerings of flowers and these were afterwards sent to the hospitals.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Vicar (the Rev. G. R. Lindsay) conducted the services. The Church had been very beautifully decorated.

Arum lilies beneath the pulpit were a reminder of Easter at Union Church, and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at both services, preached on the place of the Resurrection in the Gospel story and in the Christian life.

At the Wesleyan Church, sailors and soldiers attended the services in force, especially in the evening, when special music was rendered by the choir. In the anthem, "Christ is Risen," the bass solo was effectively taken by Mr. A. P. Glanville. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. Clouston Porri.

AMENDMENT OF FORGERY LAW.

LOCAL ORDINANCE TO BE REVISED.

The draft of a bill to consolidate, simplify and amend the law relating to forgery and kindred offences is published in the Government Gazette.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that, in the first place, as our criminal law is based mainly on the English criminal law it is obviously desirable to bring our law up to date so as to make it conform with English criminal law legislation. In this way, also, we get the benefit of the latest English decisions. A further small point is that adopting such an Act as the Forgery Act, 1913, may be a convenience in the adoption of other English statutes. For example, the Forgery Act, 1913, repeals part of section in the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, which deals with a question of forgery. If we were adopting the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, it might very well be that this particular forgery provision which would be necessary in our Ordinance, would be overlooked. This is merely an example, as of course we have already adopted the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908.

One advantage of the bill is that it contains in clause 3 a wide and careful definition of forgery. The present Ordinance contains no definition of forgery.

The arrangement and language of the bill is simplified and it is also more comprehensive in other ways. For example a case occurred recently in which a person had a false chop cut, intending to use it for the purpose of concealing from his employer a certain fraud which he intended to commit on his employer. This appears to be no offence under the existing law, but it would fall under clause 7 (4) (b) of the bill.

V.R.C. REGATTA. RESULTS OF THE FIRST DAY'S CONTESTS.

The two-days' regatta, arranged by the Victoria Recreation Club at Black Boulder Point, was opened in delightful weather on Saturday. A large number of visitors attended and found well-shaded and comfortable accommodation in a specially erected matchbox, which afforded an excellent view of the course. The yacht *Durga* was, kindly lent by Mr. R. E. Bellios, was anchored to mark the finishing point and to accommodate the judges and other officials. Tea was served, and the regatta provided an interesting and agreeable day's outing.

INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP FOR FOUR. Distance: One mile. Confined to members of the Victoria Recreation Club.—1, Lieut. Claridge (str.), Lieut. Ruchbeene (3), Lieut. Galpin (2), Lieut. Wemyss (cox); 2, G. May (str.), W. R. Andrews (3), C. E. E. E. (3), A. H. H. (3), A. H. H. (3) and A. H. H. (3).

Two locally-made boats were to have been used for this race, but the outriggers on each snapped just before the race began and old boats had to be used. A keen race was won by the crew skated by Lieut. Claridge.

TWO SCULLING (Juniors). Distance: Half-mile.—1, N. Shalbanoff; 2, G. Jack. There were only two entrants for this race. Jack did not row a straight course and was considerably out-distanced.

NAVAL WHALERS. Distance: One mile. Open to H.M. Ships in harbour. Service boats and conditions.—1, H.M.S. *Hawkins* (Stokers' crew); 2, H.M.S. *Fozglove*; 3, H.M.S. *Hawkins* (Sailors' crew).

TWO SCULLING (Seniors). Distance: Half-mile. Open to members of the V.R.C.—1, I. Ignatieff; 2, E. H. O'Farrell.

NAVAL CUTTERS. Open to H.M. Ships in harbour. Distance: Two miles. Service boats and conditions.—1, H.M.S. *Carlisle*; 2, H.M.S. *Cairo*; 3, H.M.S. *Hawkins*.—An excellent race and an exciting finish.

THE "HO TUNG" CHALLENGE CUP FOR FOURS. Distance: One mile. Limited to residents of Hongkong, each crew to be drawn from a single unit.—1, A. P. Company and Telegraph Company, B. J. de H. Moore (str.), G. Morgensen (3), J. Norgaard (2), G. May (bow) and A. E. Simmons (cox); 2, H.M. Navy, Lieut. Claridge (str.), Lieut. Ruchbeene (3), Lieut. Galpin (2), Lieut. Stevens (bow), Lieut. Wemyss (cox). One length separated first and second.

YACHT RACES.
Heyward Hayes Class.

Corrected Time.
1.—*Scotark* 4 20 29
2.—*Winifred* 4 30 54
3.—*Lady Cloacina* 4 32 22
4.—*Spray* 4 33 30

Handicap and One Design Classes.

1.—*Diann* 4 03 34
2.—*Alisa* 4 12 24

Boat Boys' Race (Heyward Hayes and Gael Classes).

1.—*Urula* 4 28 08
2.—*Gael* 4 30 48
3.—*Sirius* 4 31 02

The contests were decided under Amateur Bowing Association rules and the stringency of these, it was understood, kept out some Clubs which had been expected to take part. Nevertheless, some hard-fought races were witnessed. The following were the principal officials:—

Judges and Umpire.—The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Colonel Humphreys, Lieut. Comdr. Douglas-Hamilton, Capt. F. L. Brown, Messrs. W. G. Logan, A. McKirdy, D. K. Blair, F. T. Wheeler, R. E. Bellios, A. A. Alves and E. M. Hazland.

Starter.—Lieut. Conway Hamer, R.N.R. Time-keepers.—Lt-Comdr. Drew, Lieut. S. E. Mitchell, Messrs. A. A. Alves, W. J. Carroll, J. Lyon and A. Meek.

Clerks of the Course.—Lieut. Littleton and Mr. E. W. Carpenter.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. R. C. Witchell.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, March 20th, state:—

Our market is still very quiet, but some enquiries have been received from China. Prices remain very firm owing to the unusually heavy rains of the last few days, which are reported to have somewhat damaged the crop in some districts. The supplies of paddy coming from the interior are still moderate.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to March 14th is 204,347 tons against 204,566 in 1921.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for April shipment.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB. ADMISSION OF WOMEN PLAYERS VETOED.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held on Thursday evening, Mr. J. N. R. Allan presiding.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. J. C. McLaggan (hon. secretary) presented the annual report which stated that the profit made was \$3,538.41, due to the loyal support given by members. During the year \$2,000 of Straits 7 per cent. Loan were purchased. Forty-one new members joined and the total was now 190 and 1 life member. Both bowling green and lawn were in splendid condition and one rink had been supplied with electric light to enable the game to be carried on during the evenings. Tennis had been well patronized and a men's singles competition was carried through successfully. The courts were in splendid condition and had been re-fenced. Clock Golf had been added to the Club's activities. The Club House had been re-furnished and repainted.

The Committee greatly regretted to record the death of three members since the last annual meeting, Messrs. W. Davidson, D. M. McKay and W. T. Elson. The golf section had its full complement of members and was making rapid strides towards improvement.

The Chairman mentioned that the committee unanimously resolved to give an additional honorarium of \$50 to the hon. secretary and to the hon. treasurer. On the proposition of Mr. Neilson, seconded by Mr. Greig, this was confirmed.

Mr. R. Lapsley, the hon. treasurer, explained that the amount for entertainment expenses was larger this year, due to the increase in the cost of refreshments.

On the proposition of Mr. D. Harvey, seconded by Mr. A. Goulay, the report and accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. D. Keith; vice-president, Mr. L. Guy; hon. secretary, Mr. W. Hedley; hon. treasurer, Mr. R. Lapsley; Committee, Messrs. W. Russell, D. Gow, P. Farrell, D. Harvey, A. W. Whibley, J. McLaggan and W. Greig; scrutineers, Messrs. R. Hall and E. C. Woodger; balloting committee, Messrs. A. Goulay, R. Hall, D. Muir, W. McKay, C. Atkinson, J. S. McInosh and R. J. Brown.

IMPROVING THE CLUB-HOUSE.

Mr. D. Keith, the new President, referring to the selection of players for League matches, asked that, if any member thought he had been slighted, he should take a broad view and realize that the committee had only done their best. It was a thankless job at the best of times.

The question of extending the verandah, in view of the large membership, was referred to the new committee.

It was announced that the following had kindly consented to give cups this year:—Messrs. Gow, Harvey, Farrell, Russell, Neilson, the Kowloon Football Club, the President, Vice-President, in addition to the Clydeside, Tyneside, Dundee, Belfast and Championship cups.

QUESTION OF WOMEN PLAYERS.

Mr. W. Russell inquired the views of the meeting as to admitting women players. Mr. Lapsley was of opinion that ladies should not be allowed to use the greens; pressure upon accommodation was already great.

A member said he did not consider bowls was a ladies' game.

Mr. D. Harvey recalled that he saw ladies playing bowls in Shanghai four years ago. He proposed that the general committee be empowered to give the ladies a few days during the season for playing.

Mr. Gow seconded.

Mr. R. E. Nicholls proposed an amendment that the ladies be not allowed to play bowls at all.

Mr. Lapsley seconded.

Thirteen voted for the amendment and seven against. The subject then dropped.

President Hsu Shih-chang has invited Dr. Wang Chung-hui to become Premier, states the *Singapore*. Dr. Wang has been instructed to invite members of the Young China party to become members of the Cabinet.

The appointment of secretary to Commodore H. E. Grace, the new commodore at Hongkong, has been given to Paymaster Lieut. Commander R. E. Worthington, D.S.C., who has been posted to the *Tamar* for that duty from April 28th. Lieut. Commander Worthington joined the financial department of the Royal Navy over twelve years ago, and obtained his present rank in November, 1920. He earned the Distinguished Service Cross and a mention in despatches by bravery in action during the War.

HONGKONG TRADE REPORT. BETTER INQUIRY FROM THE INTERIOR.

The fortnightly price current and market report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fanny Cotton Goods.—The Ching Ming festival has interfered with business operations during the interval. Sales of Venetians, Prints, and Grey Shirtings (\$115s. and lighter weights) are mentioned. For "spot" or "near" cargo out market is quite steady, but dealers are not at all keen on buying forward.

Cotton Yarns.—Following upon better inquiry from the interior, dealers entered the market and quite a moderate business was transacted. Values ruled \$2 to \$4 per bale easier owing to the eagerness of some importers to realize. Latterly the market assumed a quiet tone. Quotations are:—No. 10s. \$135 to \$136. No. 12s. \$170 to \$172. No. 14s. \$195 to \$215. No. 20s. \$230 to \$250. Arrivals 14,500. Shipments 12,000. Sales 6,000 bales. Unsold stock 12,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Woolens.—There is no change in the market.

Raw Cotton.—No business has transpired and values are nominally as follows:—Indian grades at \$26 to \$32. Chinese grades at \$31 to \$35 per picul.

Metals.—Business is reported in Plate Cuttings at \$3.70 and Bar Scrapings at \$4.20. M.S. Bar at \$2.25 to \$2.40. Generally the market is quiet, with very little offering.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 1,700,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$3.50 per sack. Straight \$2.55 per sack. Cut-off \$3.00 per sack. Shanghai Flour \$3.20 per sack. Australian No. 1 \$3 per sack.

Window Glass.—Since our last issue, information has been received of important reduction in the price of American-made window-glass. To meet competition Belgian makers have also announced reductions. It is, however, claimed that costs of production are still very high and no highly important fall in prices could be expected. The local market is quietly steady at quotations.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN HONGKONG.

The Colonial Office report on the trade and other matters of Hongkong for 1920 has been issued, but most of the facts and figures have already appeared. It may be interesting to note, however, that the total issue of subsidiary coins less those demonetised amounts to \$20,764,370 nominal value, and they were up to the year 1905 readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1916 ten cent pieces of the face value of \$5,028,000 were shipped to Calcutta for purposes of demonetisation. The discount which prevailed between 1905 and 1916 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which was minted at Canton as well as to the amount of Hongkong coin minted largely in excess of the needs of the Colony itself.

In 1905 the Hongkong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin, and in 1906 it began a policy of demonetising all its subsidiary coin received as revenue. This policy was continuously followed until 1918, except during a brief period in 1911. Coin to the face value of \$23,233,439 has thus been demonetised. The total issue by the Hongkong Government was of the face value of about \$44,000,000.

An engagement is announced between John Ponsonby Frendell (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), Captain A. M. C. and Helen Frances (Peggy) Landon, youngest daughter of Harcourt Palmer Landon, and the late Mrs. Landon, of Brentwood.

Captain K. A. B. Puckle, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been ordered to join the *Tamar* at Hongkong this month. This officer was commissioned in "The Jolly" on the outbreak of the war in 1914, and got his captaincy in August, 1916. He was the Distinguished Service Cross (mentioned in despatches).

General Wu Pei-fu, now residing at Loyang, is reported to the *Eastern Times* to rise every morning at 7 o'clock sharp in order personally to inspect his troops at drill. He does not appear, however, to be very much concerned about Dr. Sun Yat-sen's anti-Northern campaign, for he is reported to have stated that such a campaign is of no importance.

Mr. W. B. Elmes of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, who has been acting Divisional Manager for the past year during the absence on leave of Mr. E. H. Derrick goes home by the *Derwent* on furlough, at the expiration of which it is understood he is to take up an appointment in the Company's Head Office in London. Mr. Elmes, who has been stationed mostly in China and India, (He is well-known in Hongkong). He has managed, chiefly during his periods of leave, to experience more travel and incident than falls to the lot of most office men. He fought in the South African war as a Trooper in the Light Horse and was wounded in the fighting that took place round Johannesburg. On one occasion, when on a cable repairing expedition in China, he was attacked by armed pirates, slightly injured and robbed. He has travelled in the backblocks of Siam and lower Burma, shot big game in India and East Africa, obtaining some magnificent trophies in the latter country, and during the Great War served for four years with the Royal Engineers in France and Salonika. Many people will consider Mr. Elmes a fortunate man in being able to leave the East while still in harness, and at a comparatively early age.—*Singapore Free Press*.

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THE PRINCE INSPECTS TROOPS.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY REVIEW AT TOKYO.

RUSSIA AND THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

LATEST CABLES.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FRANCE REFUSES TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT.

PARIS, April 14th.

A semi-official statement issues that a majority of the Cabinet, decided that the French Delegation will participate in the disarmament discussion, if raised at Genoa. It says that in the latter event, the Delegation will ask that it be referred to the League of Nations, which is already dealing with the matter.

Failing this, the Delegation will not participate in the debate.

MR. GEORGE'S ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIANS.

Genoa, April 14th.

A sensational statement is contained in a supposed French semi-official telegram from Genoa, whereby it is reported that all the heads of the Allied Delegations, replied to the Russian objections to the London experts' report, with impressive unanimity. Mr. Lloyd George declared that if the Russians had not replied favourably by 11 a.m. on April 15th, the Genoa Conference would be terminated, as far as Russian affairs are concerned.

MR. GEORGE MEETS RUSSIAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Later.

The Times correspondent at Genoa states that after an informal meeting of the delegates, to consider the report of the London experts, Mr. Lloyd George invited the delegates to luncheon; all declined except the Russians. The fact is much commented on.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS DRAFTING AMENDMENTS.

Genoa, April 15th.

A French report states that Mr. Lloyd George's ultimatum to the Russians, has hitherto been unconfirmed, but Genoa reports indicate that the Russians are raising great difficulties in regard to the London memorandum.

Informal discussions which took place at Mr. Lloyd George's villa yesterday, lasted nine hours; the Russians were unaccompanied.

First class economic experts are laboriously striving to digest the memorandum, and are drafting amendments. Protests are generally raised against preparing to still fight, when the sub-committee of eleven resumes, the incident was much commented on, yesterday.

When Mr. Lloyd George invited the delegates, including the Russians, to lunch, M. Barthou said he had a previous appointment, and departed, returning an hour later to resume the conversations.

The Allied and Russian experts are discussing the memorandum to-day, and will report to the delegates at Mr. Lloyd George's villa this afternoon. This meeting is expected to decide the Russian problem.

RUSSIAN PROPOSALS ENABLE CONFERENCE TO PROCEED.

LATER.

The informal conversations of the British, French, Italian, Belgian and Russian delegates, continued at Mr. Lloyd George's villa to-day.

The Allies were much impressed with M. Chicherin and M. Kravskine's explanations regarding the situation in Russia, but refused to budge on the question of Russia's recognition of her debts; intimating a readiness to continue the conference without Russia.

A deadlock seemed to have been reached on this question, and on the claim for compensation for damage by the counter-revolutionary troops, when the Russians made proposals enabling conversations to proceed.

RUSSIA'S EXTRAORDINARY CLAIMS

PARIS, April 15th.

Advices from Genoa state that while recognising Russia's pre-war debts, the Soviet, by the simple process of submitting a counter-claim, not only wiped out the amount, but show the Allies to be the debtors.

This astounding claim was submitted by Mr. Litvinoff, at the first meeting of the Russian and Allied experts.

The claim is based on damages, which, it is alleged, were sustained in consequence of the anti-Soviet expeditions, supported by the Allies, and also the loss of Bessarabia, aggregating fifty milliard gold roubles. Subsequently M. Litvinoff expressed a readiness to make concessions.

When the matter was later discussed by the Allied delegates, Mr. Lloyd George told the Russians that their claim was excessive, inadmissible, and contrary to all notions of justice. He asked the Soviet representatives, if they had come all the way to Genoa, to spring this surprise. He repudiated the Allied responsibility in connection with the claim.

ALLIES INSIST ON DEFINITE REPLY FROM RUSSIANS.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George finally indicated the questions whereon it was possible for the Allies to make concessions. He said, that if the Soviet's reply was unequivocal, the Allies must adhere to the terms of the London experts report, providing for a moratorium regarding Russia's debts. He affirms that if the reply was unfavourable, the Conference would have no further object for Russia.

After M. Chicherin had replied, somewhat irreconcilably, the Russians withdrew and the Allies deliberated. It is understood they will insist on a definite reply, regarding the acceptance of the Cannes resolutions, after sufficient time has been given to communicate with Moscow.

COMMISSION STUDYING LONDON MEMORANDUM.

LATER.

The sub-committee of the Economic Commission began its study of the economic part of the London Memorandum. It adopted the amendment of the Japanese Delegate, that economic convention drawn up by the European States, shall apply to non-European States.

NO INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES FOR RUSSIA.

Genoa, April 15th.

While the French correspondent at Genoa—as an earlier cable message indicated—asserts that the Russians are making exaggerated claims, and displaying an irreconcilable attitude; the Genoa correspondent takes a more hopeful view, and says that the discussions have undoubtedly opened the eyes of the Russians, as no insuperable difficulties have hitherto arisen.

The Allies view is that they cannot press for immediate payment, in regard to the war or of war debts, but they must have recognition. In regard to the restitution of private property, the Allies insist on the principle that value given must be restored, but recognise that there are practical difficulties.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED ECONOMIC EXPERTS' REPORT.

LONDON, April 13th.

The report of the Allied experts meeting in London prior to the Genoa Conference recommends, regarding Russia and its preceding governments' financial obligations, that compensation for foreigners who have lost property, be mobilised in a fixed lump sum, and pecuniary indemnities shall be acknowledged by handing over interest-bearing bonds. A Russian Debt Commission will be formed to supervise these operations and select assets as a basis of security for the bonds, which must be consolidated by November 1st, 1937.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

U.S.A. NAVAL SUPPLY BILL. HARDING URGES LARGER APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

A letter from Mr. Harding was read in the House of Representatives, urging that a more adequate enlisted force, than 67,000, be fixed by the Naval Appropriations Committee, in the pending Naval Supply Bill.

APPROPRIATION INSUFFICIENT.

The letter further stated that the President would be most disappointed if the appropriation voted was insufficient to maintain a personnel of 88,000, adding that the trend towards peace security ought to be more firmly established, before going beyond the limitations where we were gladly committed at the International Conference.

APPROPRIATION INCREASED.

The House of Representatives voted an appropriation for an enlisted naval personnel of 88,000, in accordance with Mr. Harding's recommendations.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

The Senate has passed a resolution extending the Immigration Restriction Law to June 1st, 1934.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO U.S.A. SECOND INSTALLMENT PAID.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

Great Britain has paid into the Treasury \$20,000,000, being the second instalment of the \$125,000,000 debt, incurred for the purchase of silver during the war.

SEDITION IN INDIA. PRESIDENT OF PUNJAB CONGRESS SENTENCED.

LAHORE, April 14th.

Kharak Singh, President of the Punjab Congress Committee, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, for sedition.

The report further provides for overhauling the judicial system, which shall be independent of the executive. Foreigners shall have the same rights to enter or leave Russia as are practised in other countries. There shall be no forced loans. Postal and telegraphic censorship shall be abolished, and penal sentences shall not be inflicted on foreigners without the consent of the condemned person's consul.

BACK TO GOLD.

LONDON, April 15th.

The speediest possible return to the gold standard is the Allied experts' main recommendation regarding the stabilisation of currency. This should be assisted by an association of central banks, and also by an international convention for the purpose of centralising and co-ordinating the demand for gold to avoid fluctuations in price which are likely to follow competitive efforts by a number of countries to secure metallic reserves. Each country should be left free to decide whether to adopt the old gold parity or new parity approximating the present exchange value of its currency. The experts advise early abandonment of the restriction on imports and exports which is applied by certain countries with the object temporarily to protect their finances.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

PARIS, April 15th.

The Reparation Commission (in the course of a draft reply to the German Note rejecting the demand for Allied control of Germany and the levy of six milliards of new taxation, but expressing willingness to submit data clarifying the German financial situation) repeats its observations on the inadequacy of Germany's financial efforts and the necessity of inaugurating a system of financial control. The reply declares that if Germany does not take the measures necessary to put its finances in order, the Commission will be obliged on May 31st to adopt certain measures which, however, will not interfere with the administration.

MEETING WITH THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

Genoa, April 14th.

Representatives of the French, British, Italian and Belgian delegations, under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George, informally met the Russian delegation to consider the report of the London Experts.

It is understood that the Russians were invited to state how far they are prepared to accept the guarantees demanded by the Allies as conditions for resumption of economic relations.

GENOA'S EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Genoa, April 15th.

The conference will not sit on Easter Sunday or Monday.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ARRIVES.

Genoa, April 15th.

Lord Birkenhead has arrived.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN. THE MOST POPULAR GENERAL IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Tokyo, Friday.

There was a heavy downpour of rain this morning. The Prince of Wales and his staff attended service at St. Andrew's English Church and unveiled tablets to Tokyo Britons and British officers attached to the Embassy who fell in the war. Notwithstanding the weather, thousands lined the route.

The remainder of the day was spent privately. In the evening the Prince dined at the Oxford and Cambridge Club. (From Sir Herbert Russell, Reuters' Special Correspondent.)

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales accompanied by the Prince Regent, this morning reviewed a Division of 10,000 Imperial Guards on the Yoyogi parade ground; brilliant sunshine added attractiveness to the occasion. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a Japanese General and rode a handsome piebald charger belonging to the Prince Regent.

A feature of the afternoon events was a wrestling bout between the champions of East and West Japan.

The Ball at the British Embassy was the most notable function ever held in the British Embassy at Tokyo.

Popular interest in the Prince of Wales appears to be ever on the increase; his grace, bearing and democracy bringing forth comment from the newspapers, who are comparing his attitude with the extreme aloofness of the Japanese Court.

A FULLER ACCOUNT.

Saturday.

Another account says the morning of the parade was graciously fine after the previous days downpour, the air being as clear that Fuji, more than a hundred miles distant, was visible, appearing like a dim violet shadow.

At 10 a.m. the Prince of Wales, mounted upon the beautiful piebald charger, "Harukoma," presented to the Yoyogi Prince by the Prefecture of Kogoshima three years ago, rode on to the Yoyogi Parade-ground, accompanied by the Prince Regent with large brilliant staffs.

The Imperial Guard review has never before been attended by Staff Officers below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, but on this occasion every British Officer attached to the Embassy, even including Language Students, was invited to be present. The Foreign Attachés made bright splashes of colour amid the general monotony of khaki uniforms.

The troops were all in field-service uniform consisting of khaki tunics, trousers and puttees, with red bands around caps and knapsacks; they were drawn up in three sides of a square.

On the Prince's arrival, the massed bands, in red and blue uniforms, played "God Save the King," whilst the regimental trumpeters in succession sounded the sonorous "Kimigayo," or "Beign of the Emperor," the national air of Japan. It is estimated that more than 10,000 troops were present, consisting of four infantry regiments, each of three battalions; a cavalry regiment, six field batteries, also engineers and transport units. The parade was a wonderfully fine spectacle, the appearance of the flower of the Japanese Army being strikingly impressive.

After riding around the square, the Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent took their post at the saluting base and the march-past commenced. The Infantry went past in column of companies, marching in semi loose step, rhythmically swinging their left arms straight out from the shoulders. The band played for the Imperial Guard review a march which was a very inspiring quickstep. At the head of each regiment the battle colours were borne, in each case nothing remaining of war-worn flags but the border fringe. Both the Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent took the salute—given by officers with swords in two flashing movements; other ranks, eyes right. The guns trotted past, and the Imperial Guard of Lancers went by at a canter, their magnificent horses compelling unanimous admiration.

The whole parade was under the command of Lieut.-General Nakashima, of the Imperial Guard Division, who received the warm congratulations of the Prince of Wales at the finish of the review, on the splendid bearing and faultless precision of the evolutions of his troops.

A large gathering of European officers and civilians were accommodated in a grand stand which had been erected at the back of the saluting base. Both coming and returning along the crowded route between the Akasaka Palace and the Parade-ground the Prince of Wales received a tremendous ovation; it being remarked that he is to-day the most popular General in the Japanese Army. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

LATEST CABLES.

FIGHTING IN SIBIRI STATE OF RAJPUTANA. VILLAGERS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES.

SIMLA, April 14th.

It is officially stated that the inhabitants of several villages in the Sirohi State of Rajputana, who refused to pay taxes, and rejected all settlement overtures, were attacked on April 12th by state troops, and after some resistance were driven off to the hills, three being killed.

The operations had such an immediate salutary effect, that seven villages in the affected area have now agreed to pay the taxes.

GERMANY PAYS REPARATIONS. MORATORIUM ACCORDED.

PARIS, April 15th.

Germany has paid a reparations instalment of 15,000,000 Gold Marks, in accordance with the commission's decision made on March 21st. This payment has accorded a provisional moratorium to Germany.

FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FINAL.

GLASGOW, April 14th.

The Scottish Association Cup final resulted in a win for Greenock Morton from the Glasgow Rangers by 1 goal to nil. The match was played at Glasgow.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY.

A LAND-OWNING PRELATE.

The death is reported of the Right Rev. H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, Bishop of Coventry.

The Rt. Rev. Hyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, M.A., D.D., F.S.A., was an hon. Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Select Preacher to both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The late Bishop was ordained in 1889 and, after holding various benefices, became Bishop Suffragan of Southwark in 1901, Bishop of Worcester in 1904 and Bishop of Coventry in 1918. The Bishop was also a large landowner as he inherited, in 1898, the estates—extending to 3,000 acres in Wiltshire—of his brother, General Yeatman-Biggs. In his younger days the Bishop was a footballer of some merit and a fine shot with the rifle. He was a man of Catholic tastes; "Who's Who" gives his recreations as "horticulture, history, archaeology and art."

IRISH REBELS SEIZE LAW COURTS.

DUBLIN, April 15th.

During a midnight attack a body of anti-treaty armed but non-uniformed Republicans, seized the forecourts of the Dublin Law Courts, which they fortified and intend using as rebel Headquarters. The rebel commandant, O'Connor, declares that the occupation must not be regarded as a coup d'état. The invaders have commandeered food from local factories.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

LATER.

The seizure of the law courts is regarded as a blow struck at the heart of orderly administration, which it is difficult for any Government to tolerate. Lately it has been increasingly manifest that De Valera is no longer able to control a considerable part of the Republican section of the Army. The coup is the more remarkable as it was executed while De Valera was carrying on peace negotiations with Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith.

The British and Free-State troops in Dublin are confined to barracks, while the Central Telegraph Office and other buildings are strongly guarded. The situation is tense.

EARLIER CABLES.

DUBLIN CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Dublin Conference reached no agreement and to-day adjourned until April 19th.

[A London cable dated April 10th stated:—The ominous rumours concerning imminent possibilities of further troubles in Ireland are somewhat relieved by the news that Messrs. Collins, Griffith, De Valera and Cathal Brugha are to meet in Dublin to-day to consider proposals for a truce or settlement.]

LATEST CABLES.

THE SEMENOFF CASE. CAN CHARGE OF MURDER BE SUSTAINED?

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Committee investigating the Semenoff case, has sought the New York District Attorney's opinion as to whether it is possible to punish Semenoff "for the murder of American soldiers in Siberia." Senator Borah expresses the view that the evidence of the crime is very clear.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIL CANCELLED.

NEW YORK, April 14th.

Semenoff, the Siberian general, has been sent to jail owing to the guaranteeing company cancelling its bail bond as a sequel to the evidence heard before the Senate committee by General Graves, American commander in Siberia, and others reflecting on Semenoff's administration of affairs in Siberia.

[Semenoff was arrested on arrival at New York from Washington in connection with a civil action alleging the theft at Chita in 1919 of furs and woolsens valued at \$475,000 belonging to the Youtovate Home and Foreign Trading Company, which is now bankrupt.]

HOME ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Engineering negotiations between the employers and 47 unions have broken down.

INDIAN UNREST. BOMBAY HARTAL.

BOMBAY, April 14th.

As a culmination of the national week's inauguration of Gandhi's Swaraj campaign a hartal was rigorously observed in the native quarters of the city. The bazaar, stock exchange, and bullion and cotton markets were closed. There were no disturbances.

INDIAN ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

BOMBAY, April 14th.

As the first Indian to occupy the post, Jamshed Kanga has succeeded Sir J. Thomas as permanent Advocate-General.

(Continued on page 8)

ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE. FIGHTING A DANGEROUS MENACE.

A conference convened by the Christian Counter-Communist Crusade was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on March 2nd; the Bishop of Birmingham presiding. The Chairman said apathy was the parent of abuses of all kinds, and at present the voice of what we called democracy was not heard, but only the voice of the extremist. (Cheers.) The Communist system was the greatest tyranny and despotism, and if the working man was misled, it was, generally speaking, by people of foreign birth, who were admitted into Great Britain far too easily. (Cheers.) Under Communism the family and private life would not be secure. Into the home of the Communist went to pry into the most private matters, and those who were dear to them would be unsafe from dangers of the greatest kind. (Cheers.) Fraternity Gough, moving a resolution to the effect that the dissemination of Communist principles was becoming an increasing menace, said the cant and jargon of Communism were really disguises for an attack upon the totality of human institutions.

Dr. Stuart Macgowan, seconding, said the Communists advocated the confiscation of property, the appropriation of individual savings, and the abolition of all law. They said they wanted to revert exclusively to naturalism. He understood that in Australia, where they had had a Labour Government for ten years, carrying out Communist principles, the country had been brought to the verge of financial ruin, industry had been strangled, and capital scattered away. Moreover, although the population was only 5,000,000, they had now a national debt of 2,500,000,000.

The resolution was carried, and the meeting also approved a motion relating with abhorrence "the incultation of atheistic, blasphemous, and anti-social ideas into the minds of thousands of little children in the Proletarian Sunday schools." It was decided to establish a general federal council from the organisations interested in the movement for combating Communism.

THE EARTH'S AGE.

"We have found that the age of the earth must be about 100,000,000 years," said Professor John Joly, in a discourse upon the age of the earth at the Royal Institution on February 24th. He explained that three separate and very different methods of judging the earth's age gave the same result. It had been contended that one of these methods gave the result of 175,000,000 years, but he did not think that estimate was in accord with present-day knowledge. Others contended that 100,000,000 years was not long enough for evolution, but the speaker said evolution was in some cases a spasmodic process.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

(THROUGH LUTER'S AGENCY.)

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

SIR ROSS SMITH KILLED.

London, April 13th.

On the eve of his starting a world-flight from Croydon on April 25th Sir Ross Smith with Lieutenant Bennett, was killed in a crash in a practice flight at Brooklands this morning.

The machine got into a spin and crashed when approaching the aerodrome to land.

PILOT LOSES CONTROL.

London, April 13th.

Prior to the accident Captain Cockerell tested the machine for thirty minutes. He then handed the machine over to Sir Ross Smith, who, accompanied by Lieut. Bennett, ascended. They flew well for fifteen minutes in excellent flying conditions with a westerly wind blowing fifteen miles an hour. Suddenly the machine developed a spin. Apparently the pilot lost control. The aeroplane descended at a terrific speed and crashed on the top of an iron fence. Sir Ross Smith was killed instantly, and Lieut. Bennett died two minutes later. Sir Keith Smith intended accompanying his brother but arrived at the aerodrome after the machine had ascended, and he witnessed the disaster.

BROTHER'S TERRIBLE AGITATION.

London, April 14th.

The air disaster was witnessed by the heads of the Vickers firm and 1,500 of their employees. The machine circled above Brooklands for twenty minutes, behaving splendidly. Sir Ross Smith shut off the engine to descend, and nose-dived to a hundred feet from the ground, when he tried to straighten out but the machine came down spirally and suddenly crashed, knocking down four trees and narrowly escaping the concrete track of Brooklands.

Keith Smith was terribly agitated when he realised what had happened, and he flung himself across his brother's body.

The machine is a total wreck. Although the petrol escaped it did not catch fire. The fabric was torn off the machine to cover the bodies, which were taken to Weybridge mortuary.

THE INQUEST.

LATER.

At the inquest on Sir Ross Smith and Lieut. Bennett at Weybridge, Sir Keith Smith said his brother had been occupied in organising world-trip had not flown much recently.

Mr. Muller the Brooklands superintendent of Messrs. Vickers, said the machine was similar to those supplied to the British, Canadian, Japanese and Dutch Governments. It was in complete flying trim and there was no defect anywhere. The actual controlling parts were absolutely intact after the accident. The preliminary flight by the Vickers' pilot Capt. Cockerell, with Sir Ross, was the machine's first flight. The machine was not examined when they descended because the engines were running and Sir Ross Smith merely replaced Capt. Cockerell at the controls.

Capt. Cockerell testified that he had seen the construction of the machine throughout and it was perfect in every respect.

The medical evidence showed that the death of both airmen was instantaneous.

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

[Sir Ross Macpherson Smith, K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., was famous for his flight to Australia in 1919, the first ever made, for which he received his knighthood and a prize of \$10,000 from the Australian Government. He served on Gallipoli and Sinai with the Australian Light Horse and spent two years with the Australian Flying Corps in Palestine. He made the first flight from Cairo to Calcutta in 1918.]

Sir Keith Macpherson Smith, accompanied his brother on his flight to Australia and for this received his knighthood. Rejected for active service in Australia when war broke out, he went to England at the beginning of 1917 and joined the Royal Flying Corps. He served until the Armistice as a pilot and flying instructor. For his services he was mentioned in despatches.]

[The two brothers were to have started from Croydon on April 25th on a world-flight on a Vickers Viking amphibian machine, fitted with a 450 horse power Napier engine. The route was to have been via Lyons, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Burma, China, Japan, Kamchatka, the Aleutians, Alaska, Canada, New York, St. John's and then across the Atlantic direct to Ireland or, alternatively via the Azores. The estimated duration of the flight was three months.]

THE ARMSTRONG MURDER CASE.

SOLICITOR SENTENCED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

London, April 14th.

After ten days' trial on a charge of murdering his wife by administering arsenic, Armstrong, a solicitor of Hereford, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

LATER.

Armstrong, who was tried at Hereford Assizes, was a solicitor and held the office of Magistrate's Clerk in the Welsh town of Hay, near Hereford. The trial caused an immense sensation, the Judge describing it as the most remarkable in living memory. His counsel, ridiculed the contention of the defence that the wife committed suicide, saying that the evidence, though entirely circumstantial, proved that Armstrong poisoned his wife with a view to securing immediate possession of her property.

THOMAS BURT DEAD.

LABOUR LEADER'S CAREER.

London, April 13th.

The death has occurred of Thomas Burt. [The Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, P.C., D.C.L. was born in Northumberland in 1837, the son of a miner. His education comprised two years' attendance at village schools and "half a century of continuous reading and intercourse with men." Starting work in the coal mines at ten years of age, he continued at various kinds of underground work for eighteen years. From 1865 to 1913 he was Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Benefit Association. He was one of the British Labour representatives to the Berlin Labour Conference convened by the Emperor of Germany in 1890. He was President of the Trades Union Congress at Newcastle in 1891, and took part in the International Miners' Conference, Member of Parliament for Morpeth from 1874 to 1918, he was Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1892 to 1895. Mr. Burt was the first Labour M.P. and for many years the "father of the House of Commons."]

NEW USES FOR RUBBER.

£25,000 PROPAGANDA SCHEME.

London, April 13th.

The Rubber Growers' Association's propaganda scheme proposes that each producing company should guarantee an amount equivalent to a shilling an acre of rubber planted, of which not more than 6d. shall be called up in the current year. The minimum total guarantee aimed at is £25,000.

The scheme, the operations of which will be far-reaching, includes development of new uses of rubber; for example the use of latex in paper-making, and a publicity and advertising campaign involving co-operation of manufacturers and distributors.

HOME COTTON DISPUTE.

HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT.

London, April 13th.

The difference between the cotton disputants is that the employers demand a reduction of 4s. 1d. in the £1 on current wages and the operatives offer to accept 3s. 3d. It is hoped that a settlement will be reached in view of the smallness of the margin.

FIRE ON THE NEW "EMPERESS" LINER.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED ARSON.

London, April 13th.

A slight fire occurred in the 21,000-ton ex-German liner *Empress of China*, which is being prepared in a German shipyard for handing over to Britain, when she will be renamed *Empress of Australia* and sent to the Pacific. An inquiry is being made, as there is a suspicion of arson.

VALUE OF A GOOD RECORD.

Paris, April 13th.

The Chinese Minister, H.E. Tschén Glech, has written to the examining magistrate asking indulgence for the student who fired at him on April 20th, on the ground that he had a good record. Mr. Tschén Glech attributes the act to temporary aberration.

DEMPSEY'S CHANCE.

RECORD \$350,000 PURSE.

New York, 13th.

Mr. Harry Frazier, the baseball magnate, announces that he has offered Dempsey the record individual purse of \$350,000 to fight Wills, the negro heavy-weight on September 2nd, possibly at Jersey City.

DVINSK FLOODS.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE DROWNED.

Paris, April 13th.

A message from Riga states that it is now reported that a thousand people were drowned and an enormous number of cattle lost in the floods at Dvinsk owing to the ice block on the Dvina.

LANDRU'S MAGISTRATE DEAD.

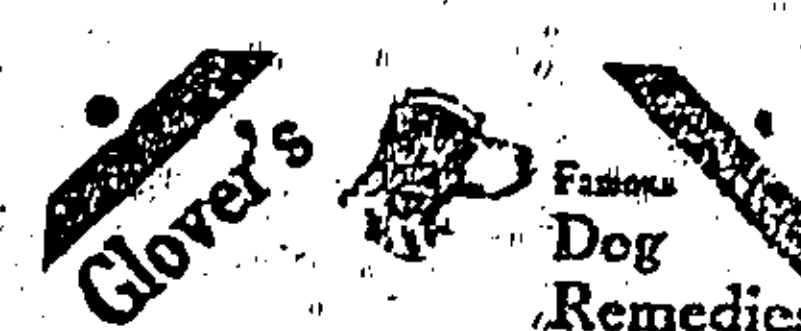
Paris, April 13th.

The death is announced of M. Bonis, the examining magistrate in the Landru case.

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London, April 13th.

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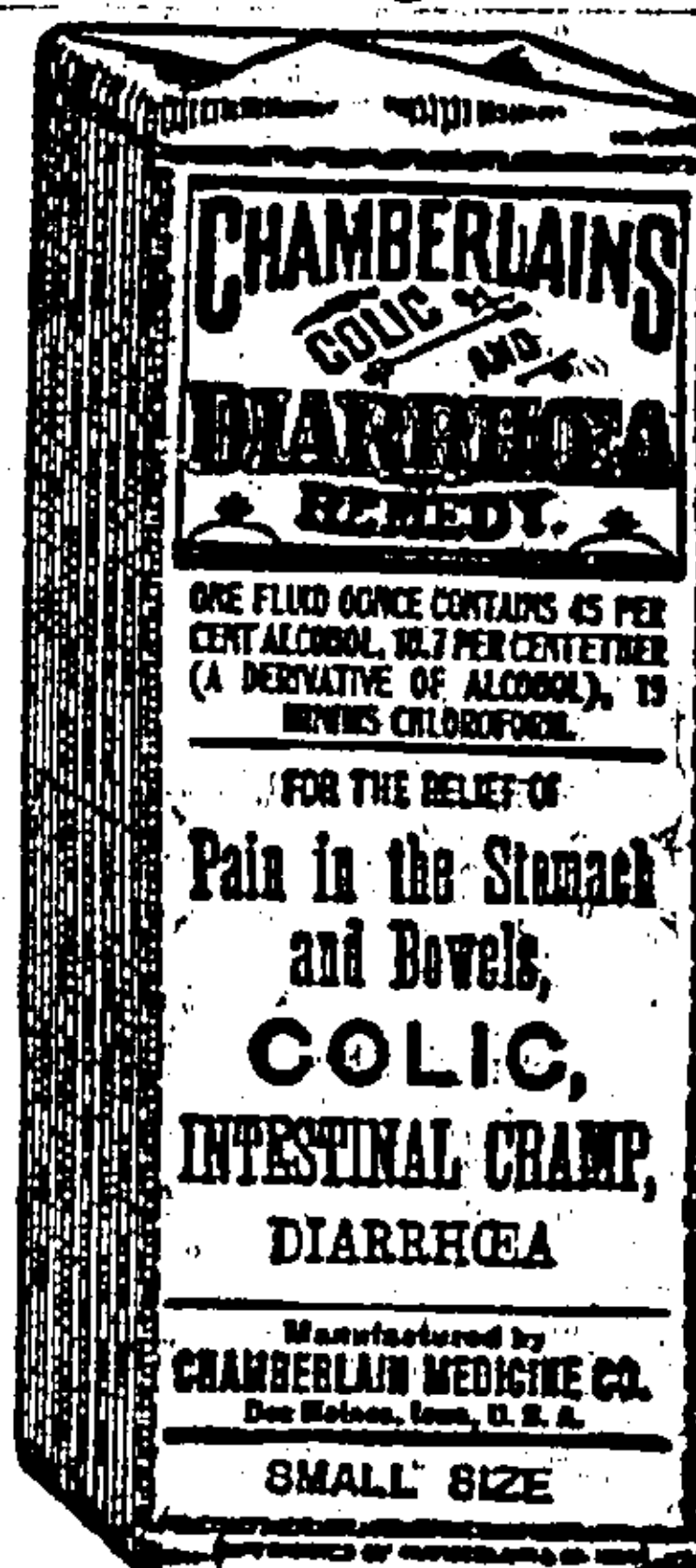
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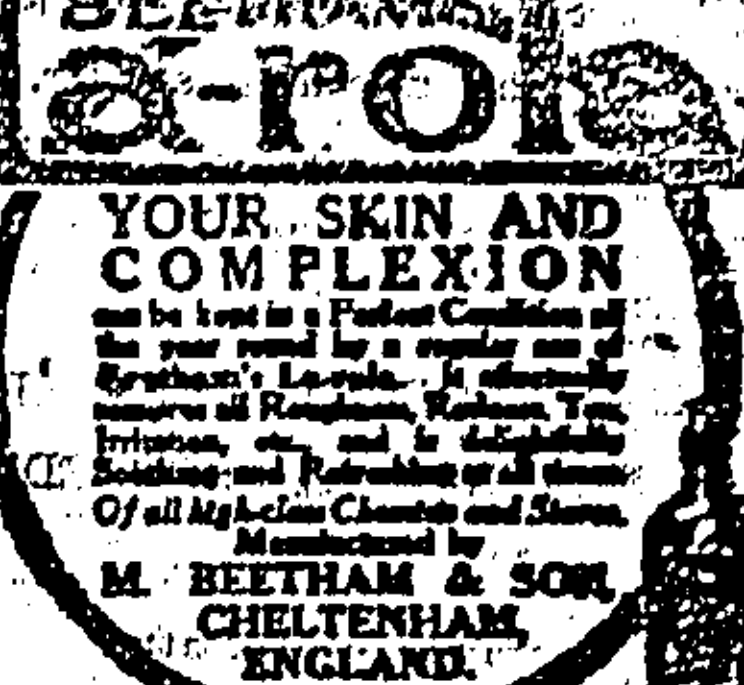
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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 5th May ...Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or REISS & CO., CANTON

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York.
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.
S.S. "KARBOO" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
Destinations. Steamers & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR"	15,200	On or about 28th April.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ & PORT SAID	"ANGERS"	15,000	On or about 12th May.
	"CORDILLERE"	11,000	On or about 17th April.
	"AMAZONE"	11,000	On or about 2nd May.
	"FORBES"	20,000	On or about 16th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP ... "COM. RAMEL" ... On or about 25th April.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 74.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers sailing once a week, Mondays for First-Class Passengers, Monday Light and Fast to Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow, and returning.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

SAILING ... Capt. P. J. Gill ... Tuesday, 18th April, at 12 noon.
HAI-PHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 21st April, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf near Hanks Pier.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO
General Managers.

P. & O., British India

Apcar and

Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	8,987	28th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, & London.
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,248	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do
"RICHLIA"	8,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,000	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	9,100	21st June	do
"SOUTAN"	7,000	21st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMAIL"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA" ... 18th Apr. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS" ... 5,000 ... 18th May ... {Melb., Sandakan, Cairns, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA" ... 5,000 ... 20th Apr. ... Shanghai

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the services of P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

11, D'Yorke Road Central HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Thursday, 20th April.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th May.

BOMBA Y MOLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd April.

DELI & SINGAPORE via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

"JAYA MARU" ... Friday, 21st April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

via and return to OAKLAND PORT via P.A. & CANADA.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 26th April.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 1st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SINGAPORE.

"CHERLES MARU" ... Thursday, 4th May.

JAPAN LINE—Yokohama & Shanghai.

"LONDON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th April.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "CAPT. PRINCE" ... 21st April.

For freight and particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.
Telephone 2145.
Telegrams: "Furnes".C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th Apr. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"WANGHSIA"	On 17th Apr. D.L.
CHIFOO & NEWCHOW	"HANGCHOW"	On 18th Apr. D.L.
HAI-PHONG, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAI"	On 18th Apr. 11 a.m.
SAIGON	"FAHAI"	On 18th Apr. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALCAN"	On 18th Apr. noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Apr. 4 p.m.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Apr. noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 21st Apr. noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Apr. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAI-PHONG	"KAI-FONG"	On 24th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"ZE-HUEN"	On 25th Apr. noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Apr. noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LIANGHOU"	On 27th Apr. noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th Apr. 4 p.m.

* SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS ... excellent saloon accommodation, smoking, electric fans, bath and toilet, etc. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly) taking cargo on through bills of lading to all ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding transshipment at Whampoa.

* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE BOOKED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)
Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHAHONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, THE ILLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Apr. 24th	May 13th
"KOROKU MARU"	20,000	May 7th	May 26th
"KOROKU MARU"	20,000	May 15th	May 24th
"SHINYO MARU"	20,000	May 29th	May 29th

* Calling at Dairen.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES VALPARAISO
"SIYO MARU"	14,000	May 13th	June 24th
"KOROKU MARU"	20,000	May 24th	June 24th

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. & GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICEFreight and Passengers
Fare to European Ports US\$36.50 First Class throughout.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"GOLDEN STATE"	May 2nd	May 15th
"EMPIRE STATE"	May 16th	June 15th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO

Freight and Passengers

Sails from MANILA

S.S.	LEAVES MANILA	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"CRYSTAL STATE"	May 25th	June 16th
"WILVERINE STATE"	June 2nd	July 13th
"COLUMBIA STATE"	July 20th	Aug. 10th
"WOLFE STATE"	Aug. 16th	Sep. 5th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO". Union Building, Hongkong.

AGENTS AT CANTON: REISS & Co.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.
Freight Only—Monthly Sailing.

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, CALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

"WEST IRA" ... May 24th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., Apply to

AGENTS PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Union Building,

Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO" Hongkong.

AGENTS AT CANTON: REISS & Co.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer ... Sings & Melbourne via Port ... Hongkong for Australia

CHANGSHA ... May 24th ... May 11th.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, etc., and has superior accommodations with electric light throughout and electric fans in the State Rooms. A fully equipped doctor is carried. Passage Fares, cargo booked through to all Australian, Indian & Japanese Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
	"SRI SAMUD"	

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.

Telephone 36.

